SKOBEYEV, V.

Beyond Sayan Mountains. Izobr. i rats. no.12:16 '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Predsedatel' Tuvinskogo oblastnogo soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov, g. Kyzyl.

ACC NR: AT6034055 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0109/0114

AUTHOR: Volkova, Ye. V.; Zimakov, P. V.; Fokin, A. V.; Sorokin, A. D.; Belikov, V. M.; Bulygian, L. A.; Skobina, A. I.; Krasnousov, L. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Radiation polymerization of fluoroolefins

SOURCE: Simpozium po radiatsionnoy khimii polimerov. Moscow, 1964. Radiatsionnaya khimiya polimerov (Radiation chemistry of polymers); doklady simpoziuma. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 109-114

TOPIC TAGS: radiation polymerization, halogenated organic compound, polymerization kinetics, reaction mechanism

ABSTRACT: Results of the authors' previously published studies on radiation polymerization of unsaturated fluorine-containing compounds are reviewed, explaining certain characteristics of the process associated with the effects of the electronegative fluorine atom, heterogeneous process conditions and radiolysis products. Tetrafluoroethylene is distinguished by its rapid polymerization under ionizing irradiation, with complete monomer conversion in three hours at -78°C in liquid phase polymerization with 10 rad/sec radiation, and in ten minutes at +20°C. The yield of 7×10^6 molec/100ev is the highest known for radiation chemical reactions.

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ACC NR: AT6034055

Progressive substitution of the fluorine atoms by hydrogen or chlorine or by trifluoromethyl groups reduces polymerization rate and yields: perfluoroisobutylene will not polymerize. Thus the rate of radiation polymerization decreases in the series: $CF_2 = CF_2 > CF_2 = CFH > CF_2 = CH_2 > CFH = CH_2 > CF_2 = CFCl > CF_2 = CF\text{-}CF_3 > CF_2 = C(CF_3)_2$. A kinetics study showed that the polymerization of tetrafluoroethylene under heterogeneous conditions proceeds by a radical mechanism, but the kinetics are more complex than in chemical polymerization due to the effect of radiolysis products. The effect of temperature on radiation bulk polymerization rates of trifluorochloroethylene, vinylidene fluoride and tetrafluoroethylene showed the rates increased to a maximum at certain temperatures: these maxima and the corresponding energies of activation are 35°C at 10 rad/sec, -6.8 kcal.mol; 50°C at 6 rad/sec, -9 kcal/mol; 70°C at 6 rad/sec, -18.7 kcal/mol, respectively. Secondary processes with the radiolysis products start to occur at higher temperatures. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 25Jul66/ ORIG REF: 015/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4037294 S/0190/64/006/005/0964/0964

AUTHORS: Volkova, Ye. V.; Skobina, A. I.

TITLE: Radiation polymerization of hexafluoropropylene in the liquid and solid phases

SOURCE: Vy*sokomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 5, 1964, 964

TOPIC TAGS: hexafluoropropylene polymerization, liquid phase, radiation polymerization, cobalt 60

ABSTRACT: The effect of gamma-irradiation by Co^{60} on hexafluoropropylene was investigated within a temperature range of 77-303K in the liquid and solid phases of the monomer, and also at the point of phase transition. A dosage of 600 rad/sec. was used. It was shown that polymerization of hexafluoropropylene in the liquid and solid phases at various temperatures and at identical dosage did not produce sharp changes in the rate of the process. The rate did not change when the polymerization was conducted at the point of phase transition. It was found that the index of the polymerization rate as related to the radiation intensity changes with temperature and is equal to 1 at 298K to 0.5-0.6 at 195K, and to 0.4 at 77K. The change in the activation energy in relation to the polymerization

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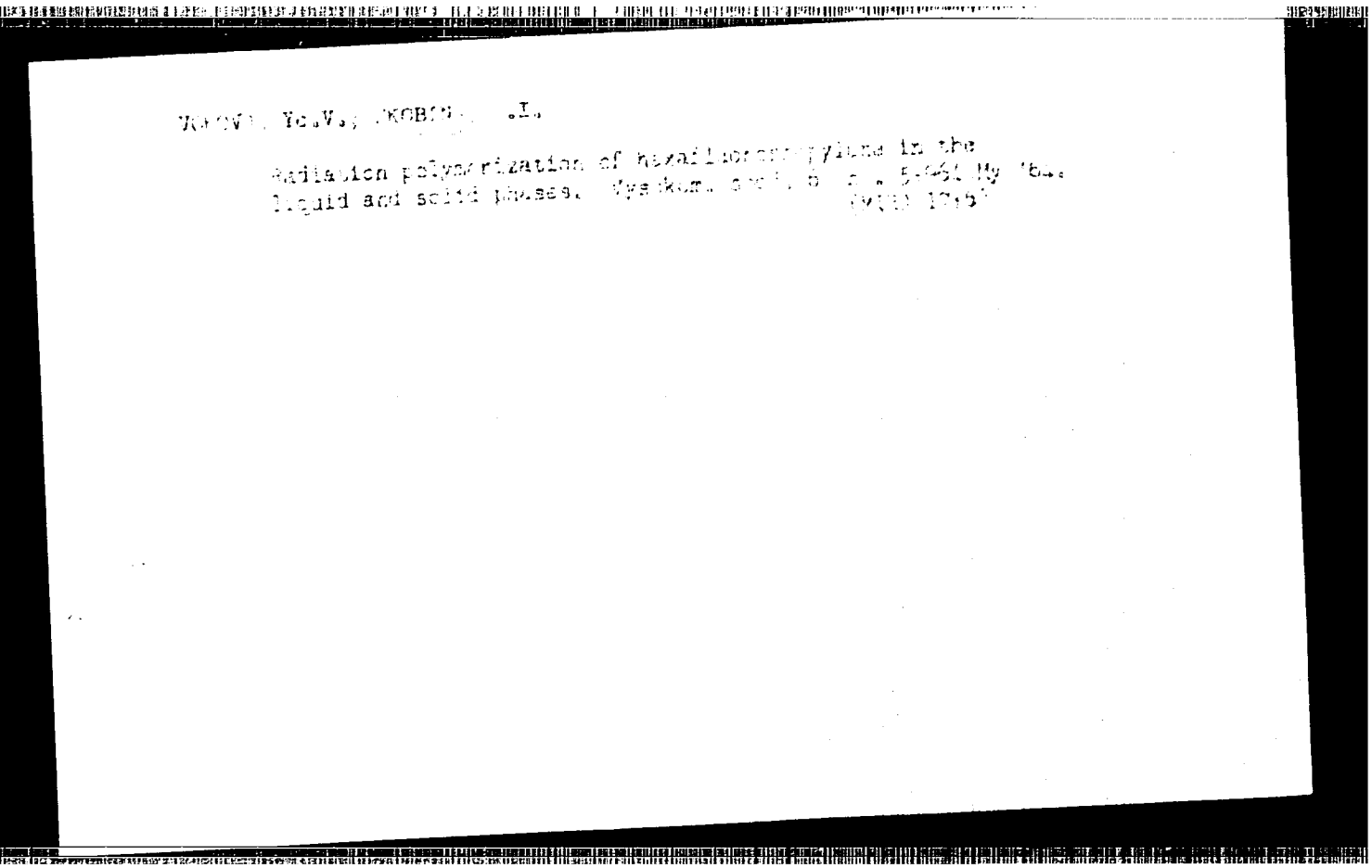
ACCESSION NR: AP4037294

temperature is represented in a graph showing that the magnitude and sign of the activation energy undergo a change within the temperature interval of 263-195K. The radiochemical yield changes with the intensity of radiation, but is almost independent of the temperature. The products of hexafluoropropylene transformation under the effect of Co^{60} γ-radiation proved to be a low-molecular polymeric fluid which is being currently isolated and analyzed by the authors. Orig. art. has: 1 graph.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 03Feb64	DATE ACQ: 09Jun64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: MT	NO REF SOV: 000	OTHER: 000

Card 2/2



L 32834-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(j) WW/GG/RM

ACC NR: AR6000273 SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/65/000/014/S019/S019

AUTHOR: Volkova, Ye. V.; Zimakov, P. V.; Fokin, A. V.; Sorokin, A. D.; Skobina, A. I.; Belikov, V. M.

54
B

TITLE: Radiation polymerization of fluoroolefins

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 14S109

TOPIC TAGS: olefin, polymer, radiation polymerization, radiation effect, polymerization

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the bulk polymerization of tetrafluoroethylene, triffourolethylene, difluoroethylene, triffluorochloroethylene and monofluoroethylene at temperatures ranging from 20 to -78C with exposure to Co^{60} γ-radiation in doses of 1--50 rad/sec. Under these conditions, solid high-molecular polymers were obtained. The bulk polymerization rate was found to decrease in the above order. Certain peculiarities of the processes investigated connected with the products of monomeric radiolysis in the secondary processes leading to the development of active products and connected with the heterogeneity of processes, were determined. Characteristics of radiation polymerization in bulk of hexafluoropropylene (I) in the liquid and solid phases are given. It has been found that the conversion of I occurs at

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L 32834-66

ACC NR: AR6000273

the same rate in the liquid (-78C) and the solid (-196C) phases, as well as at the phase transition point (-156C). As the temperature increases from -78C to 40C, the speed of the process increases. The polymerization of I in the bulk occurs with the formation of polymer fluids with a mol.wt from 400 to 4000. A. Sorokin. [Translation] [NT]

SUB CODE: 11, 07/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

SKOBIS, Vlastimil; VEJVODA, Jiri

Plan of technical justification of standards and continuous standard revision. Prace mzda 12 no.5:207-212 My '64.

1. Sdruzeni presnych strojiren National Enterprise, Letnany (for Skobis). 2. Center of Mechanical Engineering Work Study, Prague (for Vejvoda).

GUDYMENKO, I.F., inzh.; SKOBKIN, A.F., inzh.; LYSAKOVSKIY, V.A., inzh.

Testing supports of double-groove sections and pliable frames. Gor. zhur. no.4:30-32 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gornorudnyy institut, Krivoy Rog.

KOLGANOV, G.S.; PAVLENKO, I.I.; GETMANETS, Zh.S.; CHERNEGA, I.L.; SKOBKIN, M.F.

Using trays with ceramic inserts for the top pouring of steel.
Stal' 23 no.6:515-516 Je '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Krivorozhskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.

PAVLENKO, I.I., inzh.; SKOBKIN, M.F., inzh.; KARLEBA, L.S., inzh.

Casting killed steel testing rams. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.5:76-77 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Krivorozhskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod imeni Lenina.

MATYUKHIN, A.; POGOREL'TSEVA, Z.; KIRILLOV, V.; SKOBKIN, S.; GALYUK, V.

A helping hand of friendship. Sov.profsoiuzy 7 no.9:22-24 My '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Predsedatel' komiteta profsoyuza Khar'kovskogo traktornogo zavoda. (for Matyukhin). 2. Predsedatel' mestnogo komiteta vtoroy Khar'kovskoy bol'nitsy (for Pogorel'tseva). 3. Predsedatel' ob"yedinennogo komiteta profsoyuza Ordzhinikidzevskogo tresta stolovykh (for Kirillov). 4. Direktor Dvortsa kul'tury khar'kovskikh zheleznodorozhnikov (for Skobkin). 5. Predsedatel' rabochkoma sovkhoza "Borki" (for Galyuk).
(Kharkov Province—Trade unions)
(Kharkov Province—Agriculture)

SKOBKIN, V.

Our success in Budapest. Inform.biul.VDNKH no.1:39-41 Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Glavnyy metodist sovetskogo razdela 65-y Vengerskoy obshchegosudarstvennoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy vystavke v Budapeshte.

SVIRIDENKO, V.V.; KRYSHTALEVA, Margarita Sergeyevna; SKOBKIN, S.G., red.

[Practices of participants in the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition: the Northern Caucasus] Opyt uchastnikov VSKHV: Severnyi Kavkaz. Moskva, "Sovetskaia Rossiia". 1958. 70 p. (MIRA 13:6)

(Caucasus, Northern--Agriculture)
(Moscow--Agricultural exhibitions)

SOV-25-58-10-18/48

AUTHOR: Broder, K.

TITLE: Speeches Made by Participants of the VSKhV (Slovo - uchastnikam VSKhV)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1958, Nr 10, pp 33-41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The editorial staff of this journal organized a meeting of scientists and practical workers of the agricultural field, directors of the VSKhV and representatives of the press. The meeting heard the following reports: Boris Nikolayevich Bogdanov, Director of the VSKhV, on the great importance of the All-Union agricultural exhibition; S.G. Skobkin, Chief Methodologist of the VSKhV, on the achievements of Soviet agricultural sciences as represented by the exhibition; S.G. Kolesnev, Academician of VASKhNIL, on problems of economy in the agricultural field; S.I. Zlobin, representative of the kolkhoz imeni Stalin, Ireyskiy rayon, Krasnoyarsk kray, on the importance of the efficiency of labor for Siberia; F.N. Naumov, Head of the Krasnoshchekovski Rayon Executive Committee, on the complete utilization of Altay soil; M.I. Pulyayev, Director of the Sovkhoz "Rogachik", on the rapid development in cattle raising and the increase of agricultural produce; N.A. Chabanova, of the kolkhoz "Luch",

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Moscow Oblast , on her work and training in the kolkhoz; I.C. Sharabrin, Professor of the Moskovskaya veterinarnaya akademiya (Moscow Veterinary Academy), on the research work exhibited by scientists for an increase in agricultural productivity; V.A. Shirshov, Candidate of Agricultural Sciences, Head of the radiobiologicheskaya laboratoriya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta kormov imeni V.R. Vil'yams (Radiobiological Laboratory of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Fodder imeni V.R. Vil'yams), on isotopes in agriculture; Ural Sattorov, Head of the kolkhoz "Pobeda" Uzbek SSR, on the rapid development of cottor growing and cattle raising; F.Ye. Grushin, Director of the RTS pavilion, on the mechanization of agriculture; N.G. Chernenko, Head of the Moscow kolkhoz imeni Makarov on the importance of mechanization in agriculture. There are 13 photographs and 7 sketches.

1. Agriculture--USSR

SKOBKIN, V. S., TERENT'YEV, V.V., FLEROV, G. V. and KHACHKOV, D. S.

(Acad. Sci. USSR)

"On the Stability of Proton,"

paper submitted at the All-Union Conf. on Nuclear Reactions in Medium and Low Energy Physics, Moscow, 19-27 Nov 57.

SKOBKIN, S.G.

Dissemination of information should be carried out energetically. Zemledelie 27 no.3:74-79 Mr '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Direktor ob"yedinennykh pavil'onov "Zemledelie" Vystavki dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR.

SKOBKIN, V. S.

20-1-19/58

AUTHORS: Flërov, G. N., Corresponding Member AN USSR, Klochkov, D. S., Skobkin, V. S., Terent'yev, V. V.

TITLE: The Spontaneous Fission of Th^{232} and the Stability of Nucleons (Spontannoye deleniye Th^{232} i stabil'nost' nuklonov)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 1, pp. 69-71 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: First the authors shortly report on respective earlier works. Many a thing spoke in favor of the determination of the half-life period of the spontaneous fission of Th^{232} by means of an essential increase of the sensitiveness of the method. Such an increase of the sensitiveness can be reached by an increase of the total quantity of experimental material as well as by a decrease of the background. The advantages of proportional counters are mentioned. The counters used here were produced of thin aluminum tubes. Thorium was deposited in form of ThO_2 with bakelite lacquer on inner surface of the semi-cylindrical grooves in the cathode of the counter. As anode served Nichronium wires with a diameter of 50 μ. The counters were filled with methane and had a wide proportionality range. For the increase of the total quantity of the experimental material some counters of the same type were used. Special attention was paid to the decrease of the

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background. Possible reasons for errors e. g. neutrons, are pointed out. From the measurements discussed here the following results: the half-life period of Th^{232} is (if thorium suffers a spontaneous fission at all) more than 10^{21} years. If we accept the condition that thorium nuclei, because of the decay of a nucleon, are divided into lighter particles the life of the compound nucleon is more than 10^{23} years. By means of the here discussed method for the registration of rare fission acts the authors also searched for transuranium elements in monazite minerals. For this purpose monazites from different deposits of an age of more than 10^9 years were investigated. For the plutonium content a value of $< 10^{-10}$ % was obtained. There are 5 references, 1 of which is Slavic.

SUBMITTED: October 4, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

21(7)

AUTHORS: Korneyev, Ye. I., Skobkin, V. S., Flerov, G. N. SOV/56-37-1-7/64

TITLE: Fission of Th^{232} by Thermal Neutrons (Deleniye Th^{232} teplovymi neytronami)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959, Vol 37, Nr 1, pp 41-45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Thorium fission, induced by slow neutrons, has already been experimentally investigated by a number of papers, but no exact data have hitherto been obtained; for the Th^{232} fission induced by thermal neutrons the upper limit of the cross section is given as 2.10^{-28} cm^2 (Ref 1). It was the aim of this paper to obtain more exact data. The authors succeeded in showing that the fission effect which occurs when thorium is irradiated with slow neutrons is in fact due to the fission of Th^{232} by thermal neutrons, which has already been pointed out by Flerov et al in a previous paper (Ref 4). The experimental arrangement is schematically shown by figure 1. As a neutron source, a beryllium cylinder (diameter 90 mm, height 80 mm) was used. A hole in the cylinder axis contained the γ-source (Sb^{124}-sphere of 19 mm diameter, activity 6 C).

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The intensity of the photoneutron source is given as amounting to 10^8/sec. A multilayer ionization chamber was used for recording (diameter 18 cm, height 15 cm). The thorium (as ThO_2) was applied to aluminum plates (total surface 2,300 cm^2). The total quantity of the active matter amounted to 2.5 g. The chamber itself was filled with technically pure argon (1 at). The neutron flux was determined by means of a similar chamber containing 2.4 g natural uranium. The results obtained by the experiments are given by a table. For the evaluation of the fissions induced by thermal neutrons a cadmium absorber was first used, which, however, proved to be less effective than boron, so that boron absorbers were used for the following experiments. For the fission cross section (0.06 ± 0.02) mb was obtained. The results obtained by the authors are compared with other available experimental data concerning the fission of even-even nuclei in thermal neutrons. Figure 2 for such fissions shows the ratio between fission cross section and compound nucleus formation cross section σ_f/σ_c in dependence on the difference $B_n - E_a$ (B_n - neutron binding energy, E_a -

activation energy). For thermal neutrons, σ_c is near the radiation capture cross section. The results are finally briefly discussed. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 7 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: February 9, 1959

SKOBLIN, V.S.; MINEYKOVA, L.A.

Mutation induction in the bacteriophage T2 following radioactive decay of C14 atoms incorporated into DNA. Genetika no.3:97-104 (MIRA 18:12)
S '165.

1. Institut atomnoy energii imeni I.V.Kurchatova, Moskva.
Submitted March 30, 1965.

SKOBKO,G.I., inzhener

Breaking-up frozen ground with explosives. Mekh.stroi.12 no.11: 25-26 N'55. (MLRA 9:1)

(Frozen ground)

ZOLOTOTRUBOV, I.M.; RYZHOV, N.M.; SKOBLIK, I.F.; TOLOK, V.T.

[Properties of a plasma in a magnetic field] Issledovanie svoistv plazmy v magnitnom pole. Khar'kov, Fiziko-tekhn. in-t AN USSR, 1960. 269-279 p. (MIRA 17:1)
(Plasma (Ionized gases)) (Magnetic fields)

S/057/60/030/07/03/014
B019/B054 82244

10.2000(A)

AUTHORS: Zolototrubov, I. M., Ryzhov, N. M., Skoblik, I. P., Tolok, V. T.

TITLE: Behavior of a Plasma in a Magnetic Alternating Field

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 7, pp. 769 - 773

TEXT: In the present paper, the authors investigate the gas discharge without electrodes in a magnetic field of two single-turn coils fed by a capacitor battery. Fig. 1 shows the scheme of the experimental arrangement. It consists of a glass discharge tube with 100 mm diameter onto which the two copper windings are slipped. The capacitor battery has a capacity of 12.7 microfarad, and is charged to 30 kv. The maximum discharge current is 175 ka (with a central maximum magnetic field of 11 kilogauss). The oscillation period of the field is 13.5 microseconds. The photographs of discharges in Figs. 2a and 2b show that on amplification of the magnetic field the plasma gets loose from the walls, and contracts in a radial direction. Fig. 3a shows an oscillogram of the

magnetic field measured with the measuring coil fixed outside to the glass tube, and Fig. 3b shows the axial magnetic field measured with a probe. Hence it appears that, on a reduction of the external magnetic field, the field in the interior of the plasma is reduced. If the external field becomes zero, the internal one is not zero and increases; its direction is opposite to that of the external one. In a brief theoretical deliberation it is shown that the product of the magnetic field intensity and the oscillation period is constant which also corresponds to the results of measurement (Table 1). A gamma emission with an intensity of $10^6 - 10^7$ quanta with energies of up to 50 kev was observed in the discharges. The most intensive emission was found at a pressure of $5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ torr. The authors thank K. D. Sinel'nikov, Academician of the AS UkrSSR, for valuable hints in the conduction of investigation. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 2 non-Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN USSR Khar'kov (Institute of Physics and Technology of the AS UkrSSR, Khar'kov)

SUBMITTED: November 30, 1959

22771

S/057/61/031/005/002/020
B104/B205

24.2120 (1049,1141)
26.2321

AUTHORS: Zolototrubov, I. M., Novikov, Yu. M., Ryzhov, N. M., Skoblik, I. P., and Tolok, V. T.

TITLE: Magnetic compression of plasma

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 31, no. 5, 1961, 518-521

TEXT: The heating of plasma by magnetic fields slowly varying in time is discussed in the introduction. It is shown that, if the variation is slow with respect to the Larmor period, the final energy of the particles will be determined only by their initial energy and by the ratio of field strengths at the beginning and at the end of the cycle of compressions. As the holding time is very short for small initial energies, compression must be done quickly. This can be achieved either by the use of strong and rapidly varying magnetic fields which ionize the gas through the induced eddy emf and compress the resulting plasma, or by means of two magnetic fields, one rapidly varying and heating the gas and the other slowly varying and compressing the plasma. The second method is more convenient for practical purposes. The authors dwell upon several papers

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Magnetic compression of plasma

including those by A. C. Colb (Phys. Rev., 112, 291, 1958), Colb et al. (Phys. Rev. Letters, 3, 5, (1959)) and Bower et al. (Phys. Rev. 119, 831, 1960). Experiments with both kinds of plasma heating have shown that neutrons and soft X-rays are emitted as soon as maximum compression is attained, which is indicative of plasma heating. Colb's statement that the plasma is stable was refuted by I. F. Kvartskhava et al. (ZhETF, 38, 1641, 1960; ZhTF, XXX, 11, 1321, 1960). Here, an experiment is described, in which compression was effected by a slowly varying magnetic field. The experimental arrangement does not differ essentially from that used by Colb and others. The only difference is that the preliminary ionization was brought about by a shock wave produced by an induction discharge without electrodes (Fig. 1). The shock wave was produced by coil 1 (one winding) over which a capacitance of 6.3 μf charged up to 30 kv was discharged. The discharge took 6 μsec. The maximum magnetic field had a strength of 60 koe. The principal magnetic field was generated by coil 2 which consisted of 15 windings and generated a field of 85 koe. A camera was installed in the middle of this coil, between the windings. As the capacitance of the coil was much higher than that of the discharge circuit, the energy of the capacitor could be utilized up to 95%.

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S/057/61/031/003/008/020
B104/B205

Magnetic compression of plasma

Discharge tube 3 was made of quartz and had an inner diameter of 3 cm and a length of 1 m. During the experiment the pressure could be measured within the range of $10^{-1} - 5 \cdot 10^{-2}$ mm Hg. A photograph [Abstracter's note: Not reproducible] shows that the velocity of the shock wave in the first semiperiod was not especially high but increased with increasing discharge. In the part of the shock wave where the gas was ionized by the preceding shock wave, its velocity was 5-6 times higher than in the part where the gas was not ionized. As the amplitude of the magnetic field diminished, the velocity of the shock wave tended toward a limit, i.e., the velocity of sound. Fig. 3 shows oscillograms of the magnetic field (a) and of the intensity of X-ray emission (б) and (в). The first pulse in 3б appeared in the second semiperiod of the principal magnetic field. 3б shows X-ray emission with a very long delay time. The optimum delay time was attained when the principal field was switched on after the sixth semiperiod. In this state, the velocity of waves produced by coil 1 was constant. It may be seen that the compression of the plasma by the principal field leads to instabilities accompanied by X-ray emission. A photographic film was used to study the regions of X-ray emission. The blackenings had a local character and were unevenly distributed between the middle of the coil and

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S/057/61/031/005/002/020
B104/B205

Magnetic compression of plasma

that end which was opposite to coil 1. K. D. Sinel'nikov, Member of the AS UkrSSR, is thanked for a discussion. There are 4 figures and 10 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN USSR Khar'kov (Institute of Physics and Technology, AS UkrSSR, Khar'kov)

SUBMITTED: July 15, 1960

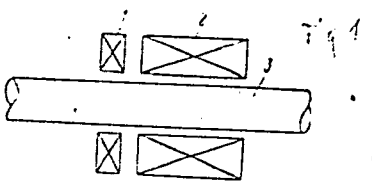

Fig. 1

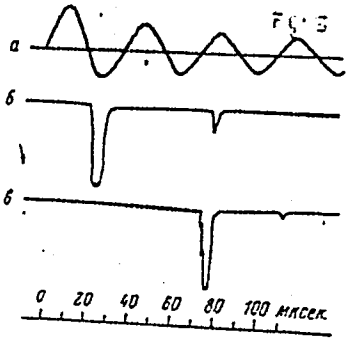

Fig. 3

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S/781/62/000/000/025/036

AUTHORS: Zolototrubov I. M., Ryzhov N. M., Skoblik I. P., Tolok, V. T.

TITLE: Investigation of the properties of a plasma in a magnetic field

SOURCE: Fizika plazmy i problemy upravlyayemogo termoyadernogo sinteza; doklady I konferentsii po fizike plazmy i probleme upravlyayemykh termoyadernykh reaktsiy. Fiz.-tech. inst. AN Ukr. SSR. Kiev, Izd-vo AN Ukr. SSR, 1962, 123-127

TEXT: A highly-ionized plasma was investigated, produced by an electrodeless discharge in a molybdenum glass tube (100 mm dia and 1 m long) in a vacuum of 10^{-6} mm Hg by an alternating magnetic field resulting from the discharge of a capacitor and producing plasma confinement through trap geometry. The apparatus and the measuring equipment (magnetic probe) are described. The behavior of the magnetic field inside and outside the tube was monitored, along with recording the change in plasma luminosity by means of a photomultiplier. The tests show that noticeable ionization does not set in until the fourth quarter of the oscillation cycle, when a magnetic pressure is produced to detach the plasma from the walls and constrict it toward the center in a radial direction. The plasma density was es-

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Investigation of the properties of a plasma... S/781/62/000/000/025/036

timated by probing it with a signal of 8 mm wavelength. It has been found that a plasma of density not less than 10^{13} per cc is confined in the discharge tube for a time corresponding to 10 periods of oscillation of the magnetic field, during which the amplitude of the magnetic field drops to 1/40 of its initial value. Doubling the magnetic field intensity gave rise to radial oscillations in the plasma, the nature of which is not yet clear. There are four figures. The two references pertain to Russian translations of papers by Colgate and Wright and by Tuck.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4013436 S/0057/64/034/002/0382/0384

AUTHOR: Zolototrubov, I.M.; Ry*zhov, N.M.; Skoblik, I.P.; Tolok, V.T.

TITLE: Plasma injection into an opposed field magnetic trap (Letter to the editor)

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhn. fiz., v.34, no.2, 1964, 382-384

TOPIC TAGS: plasma, magnetic trap, opposed field magnetic trap, magnetic trap injection, magnetic trap escape, x-ray, x-ray burst

ABSTRACT: The injection of plasma into an opposed field magnetic trap of the type discussed by John E. Osher (Phys.Rev.Letters,8,305,1962) and others was investigated experimentally. The trap was formed in a 70 cm long 30 cm diameter vacuum chamber by the discharge of a bank of capacitors through two windings, each about one half of the chamber. The rise time of the magnetic field was 4.4 millisec and the subsequent decay time was 16 millisec. This behavior was achieved with the aid of a shunt circuit. The maximum magnetic field was 5 kOe in the mirror regions and 4.2 kOe in the gap. The plasma was injected axially through the magnetic mirror at the time of maximum field strength by an ordinary coaxial plasma gun. The gun was operated in two different modes. In one mode ("short delay") the plasma was emitted in

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ACCESSION NR: AP4013436

several bursts having different velocities. The velocity of the most rapid of these bursts was 8.8×10^7 cm/sec, corresponding to a hydrogen ion energy of 3.9 keV. The x-rays produced in the apparatus were recorded with a cesium iodide crystal, shielded from light by aluminum foil and located in the magnetic gap. A short burst of x-rays was always observed at the moment of injection. When the plasma gun was operated in the "short delay" mode there was observed, in addition to this, an intense emission of x-rays beginning 840 microsec after injection, reaching its peak at about 1500 microsec, and decaying with a 3 millisec time constant. The spatial and energy distributions of these x-rays were investigated with a photographic film and a step absorber. The x-rays were found to originate within the magnetic gap. The mean energy of the x-rays was 3.8 keV, corresponding to the energy of the injected hydrogen ions. It is concluded that the x-rays were produced by impact with the wall of the chamber of charged particles that were imprisoned for a time and then escaped through the magnetic gap. Orig.art.has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR, Khar'kov (Physical Technical Institute, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 04Jul63 DATE ACQ: 26Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, SD NR REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

L 8226-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWG(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/AT

ACC NR: AT5024119 SOURCE CODE: UR/3137/64/000/081/0001/0010

44,55 44,55 44,55 66

AUTHOR: Zolototrubov, I. M.; Rastrepin, A. B.; Skoblik, I. P. 037

44,55

ORG: Academy of Sciences UkrSSR, Physicotechnical Institute (Akademiya Nauk UkrSSR, Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Investigation of energy partition in hydrogen plasma from a coaxial source

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut. Doklady, no. 081/P-033, 1964. Issledovaniye energiticheskogo raspredeleniya vodorodnoy plazmy koaksial'nogo istochnika, 1-10

21,44,55 21,44,55

TOPIC TAGS: plasma gun, hydrogen plasma, gas discharge spectroscopy

ABSTRACT: Energy partition in the hydrogen plasma produced in a coaxial gun is investigated in an apparatus that includes an ion energy spectrum analyzer. The plasma gun operates at 80 ka and the current period is $1.3 \cdot 10^{-5}$ sec. An active impedance reduces the third half-period to 10% of the initial amplitude. 0.8 cm^3 of hydrogen gas is injected into the highly evacuated chamber at various intervals before the application of the voltage pulse to the gun electrodes. The ions generated in the discharge are analyzed in the ion energy detector using the magnetic field to produce selective deflection of the ions and the ion current is detected by CsI (Tl) crystal optically coupled to a photomultiplier. This detector was also used to determine the

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ACC NR: AT5024119

time of formation of the ions in the gun by determining the time between the start of the discharge and the peak of the ion current. The energy spectrum for H_1^+ ions for delay times of 85×10^{-6} to 285×10^{-6} sec is given. Additionally, it is shown that for short delays (85 per sec) the dominating spectrum occurs during the current maximum. For longer delays, the emergence of spectrum is delayed also. The observations are carried out for both polarities of the axial electrodes. Some difference in the spectrum is observed. Both polarities give a two-peak distribution for the shortest delay times. The major peaks occur at 10 kev. Some remarks on the accelerating mechanism are given but the data does not permit full classification of this process. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

L 21708-66 EWT(1)/ETC(f)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m) IJP(c) AT
ACC NR: AP6004885 SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/001/0111/0116

AUTHOR: Zolototrubov,I.M.; Rastrepin,A.B.; Skoblik,I.P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of the energy distribution in the hydrogen plasma from a coaxial plasma gun

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 1, 1966, 111-116

TOPIC TAGS: hydrogen plasma, plasma gun, mass spectrometry, ion energy, hydrogen ion

ABSTRACT: The energy distribution of hydrogen ions in hydrogen plasmas emitted by a coaxial plasma gun was investigated as a function of the polarity of the potential applied to the gun electrodes and the delay time between admitting the gas and firing the gun in an effort to elucidate the operating mechanism of the plasma gun. The plasma gun has been described elsewhere by I.M.Zolotrubov, V.A.Kiselev, and Yu.M.Novikov (ZhTF, 34,998, 1964). Approximately 0.8 cm^3 of hydrogen was admitted through an opening in the outer electrode of the gun by an electrodynamic valve that remained open for 80 μsec. The gun was powered by a 20 kV 12 μF capacitor, the resonant period of the circuit being 13 μsec. On the axis of the gun and 1 m from it was the entrance aperture of a mass spectrometer. Plasma ions entering the spectrometer were accelerated by a 15 kV electric field, deflected by a magnetic field, and detected by a scintillation counter. The flight time of each ion from the mouth of the gun to the de-

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UDC: 533.9

L 21708-66
ACC NR: AP6004885

tector was subtracted from the time at which it was recorded, thus determining the instant of origin. The current through the plasma gun and the potential at each end of it were recorded with an oscillograph. When the delay between opening the valve and firing the gun was short (85 μsec) the energy distribution of the plasma ions was approximately the same, regardless of the polarity of the potential applied to the gun: the energy distribution was bimodal with peaks at 1-2 and 8 keV, ions with energies as high as 20 keV were recorded, and substantially all the ions originated near the instant of maximum current through the plasma gun. When the delay time was increased the high energy peak disappeared, the low energy peak shifted toward lower energies, and the ions originated at later times in the discharge cycle. These shifts were much more pronounced when the inner electrode of the plasma gun was negative than when it was positive. When the delay was 285 μsec and the inner electrode was positive the peak of the energy distribution was at 0.8 keV and the ions originated at the instant the current through the gun first fell to zero (some 6 μsec after application of the potential); with the same delay time and the inner electrode negative, the peak of the energy distribution was at 0.3 keV and the ions originated some 20-22 μsec after potential was applied to the gun. The observed phenomena are discussed at some length, and it is concluded that the difference between the energy spectra of the ions observed with positive and negative potentials applied to the inner electrode of the gun apparently reflects differences between the physical processes taking place in the two cases. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 09Jan65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2 ULR

L 41008-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T IJP(c) DS/AT

ACC NR: AP6018730 SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/006/1049/1054

AUTHOR: Zolototrubov, I.M.; Skoblik, I.P.; Skibenko, A.I.; Ryzhov, N.M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Structure of the plasmas emitted by a coaxial plasma gun with different electrode polarities

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 6, 1966, 1049-1054

TOPIC TAGS: plasma gun, hydrogen plasma, plasma velocity, plasma density, electrode polarity, PLASMA STRUCTURE

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the influence of electrode polarity and duration of the delay between gas injection and discharge of the gun on the structure of the plasmas ejected during the first half-period (6.5 microsec) of operation of a 60 cm long coaxial plasma gun with electrode diameters of 3 and 6.5 cm. The gas was admitted during the course of 80 microsec through a single opening in the center of the outer electrode, and the gun was fired after a delay ranging from 100 to 260 microsec by the discharge of a 20 kV, 12 microfarad capacitor. The plasmas were investigated in a 10 cm diameter, 1.2 m long glass drift tube with the aid of two diamagnetic probes, an 8 mm wavelength microwave interferometer, a 4 mm wavelength microwave beam, and a thermal probe. Under all conditions there was observed a jet of unionized gas with a

UDC: 533.9

Card 1/2

velocity of 2×10^6 cm/sec. When the inner electrode of the plasma gun was positive there were ejected three plasma bursts with velocities (when the delay time was 100 microsec) of 5×10^7, 1.5×10^7, and 5×10^6 cm/sec and particle densities of less than 10^{12}, 6×10^{12}, and 7×10^{13} cm^{-3}, respectively. When the inner electrode was negative there were only two plasma bursts, with velocities and particle densities (again for a delay time of 100 microsec) of 3.5×10^7 and 8.7×10^6 cm/sec, and 3.5×10^{12} and 7×10^{13} cm^{-3}, respectively. The velocity of the slowest burst was almost independent both of delay time and of electrode polarity, and its density, also independent of electrode polarity, increased with increasing delay time. The velocities and densities of the faster bursts decreased with increasing delay time. The authors thank L.A.Dushin, V.T.Tolok, O.M.Shvets, and Ya.F.Volkov for discussions. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas, 6 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 20 SUBM DATE: 18Mar65 ORIG. REF: 006 OTH REF: 001

PUPKO, ".Ye., inzh.; PROTOPOPOVA, V.N., inzh.; SKOBLIK, M.N., inzh.

Use of electronic computers in calculating the unfolding of links of the helical chambers of hydraulic machines. Energomashinostroenie 11 no.7: 39-40 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

AID P - 5514

Subject : USSR/Propaganda

Card 1/1 Pub. 58 - 5/17

Authors : Skoblikov, A., Yu. Ageyev, Yu. Shvachko, Yu. Sirotkin, and V. Ushakov.

Title : The leading role of the members of the Young Communist League.

Periodical : Kryl. rod., 2, 10-11, F 1957

Abstract : Five short propaganda articles emphasizing the role of the Komsomol organizations and their members in kindling the interest of the Soviet masses for the aviation and aviation sports. 5 photos.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

VANEYEV, A.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SKOBLIKOV, A.S.

Increasing the spark gap of spark plugs and the requirements for automobile ignition systems. Avt.i trakt.prom no.8:26-28 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Avtopriborov.
(Spark plugs)

SKOBLIKOV, A. S

Methods of prolonging the life of vacuum governors. Avt.transp. 35 no.1:34-35 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtopriborov.
(Automobiles--Engines)

12(2) SOV/113-59-5-5/21

AUTHORS: Vaneyev, A.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Deceased; Skoblikov, A.S.

TITLE: Vacuum Devices for Automatic Ignition Advance Under All Operating Conditions

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 5, pp 15 - 17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The designing of automatic devices providing the most suitable angle of ignition advance during all engine load conditions presents certain difficulties. With Soviet automobiles, the ignition advance is controlled by a centrifugal device concerning speed and by a vacuum device concerning load. The ZIL-150V with distributor R-21A is an example in this respect. Distributors produced by automotive electrical equipment plants do not always correspond to the technical specifications. At NII Avtopriborov, 37 new series distributors of type R-20 and R-21 were investigated. Six distributors exceeded the

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Vacuum Devices for Automatic Ignition Advance Under All Operating Conditions

tolerance by 1° on the distributor shaft, while five vacuum spark control devices showed an excess of 1.5°. After a run of 25,000-60,000 km the function of the automatic devices deteriorated. 17 centrifugal spark advancers showed an error of 4°, while 14 vacuum devices exceeded the tolerance by 2°. Tests conducted by NII Avtopriborov showed that for traffic conditions in the USSR ignition control according to load is necessary and that the application of the centrifugal spark advance alone will lead to an excessive fuel consumption. The work for selecting the characteristic of an automatic vacuum ignition governor was conducted by NII Avtopriborov in cooperation with the Gor'kiy and Moscow automobile plants and the Moskovskiy zavod malolitrazhnykh avtomobiley (Moscow Plant of Low Engine Displacement Automobiles). For this purpose, the vacuum condi-

Vacuum Devices for Automatic Ignition Advance Under All Operating Conditions

tions in the carburetor intake were studied. Figure 3 shows graphs of the vacuum in a K-22G carburetor. It was established that the combination of the vacuum taken from the diffusor $h_д$ and the intake collector $h_к$, as shown in Figure 4, may be used for controlling the vacuum governor. Presently, the characteristics of automatic vacuum ignition governors were established for engines GAZ-51, GAZ-51F, ZIL-120 and ZIL-150V. Figure 5 shows the characteristic of the automatic vacuum governor for the ZIL-150V. Figure 6 shows 2 distributors equipped with vacuum ignition advance control under all load conditions. For comparison, a mass-produced distributor is shown in Figure 7. The authors mentioned

Vacuum Devices for Automatic Ignition Advance Under All Operating Conditions

operational tests of the aforementioned vacuum governors on "Pobeda" and ZIM sedans, GAZ-51, ZIL-150 and on buses ZIL-155 which showed satisfactory results. After the test vehicles had covered distances of 100,000 km, the spark advance still worked satisfactorily. There are 3 diagrams and 3 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Avtopriborov

Card 4/4

SKOBLIKOVA, G.I.

Residual saturation of rocks with water. Razved. i prom.geofiz. no.25: 89-93 '58. (MIRA 12:4)
(Water, Underground) (Petroleum engineering)

VASIL'YEV, V.G.; GRACHEV, G.I.; NEVOLIN, N.V.; OZERSKAYA, M.L.; PODOBA, N.V. Prinimali uchastiye: ALEKSEYCHIK, S.N.; GUSHKOVICH, S.N.; DIKENSHTEYN, G.Kh.; DZVELAYA, M.F.; DRABKIN, I.Ye.; IVANOVA, M.N.; KAZARINOV, V.P.; KALININA, V.V.; KOZLENKO, S.P.; MEDVEDEV, V.Ya.; PUSTIL'NIKOV, M.R.; ROSTOVTSEV, N.N.; SKOBLIKOVA, G.I.; STEPANOV, P.P.; TITOV, V.A.; FOTIADI, E.E.; CHIRVINSKAYA, M.V.; SHMAROVA, V.P. GRATSIANOVA, O.P., red.; BEKMAN, Yu.K., vedushchiy red.; MUKHINA, E.A., tekhn.red.

[Manual for geophysicists in four volumes] Spravochnik geofizika v chetyrekh tomakh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Vol.1. [Stratigraphy, lithology, tectonics, and physical properties of rocks] Stratigrafiia, litologiia, tektonika i fizicheskie svoistva gornykh porod. Pod red. O.P. Gratsianovoi. 1960. 636 p. (MIRA 14:1)
(Petroleum geology) (Gas, Natural--Geology)

KOMAROV, S.G.; KEYVSAR, Z.I.; KOZINA, Z.K.; SKOBLIKOVA, G.I.; GUZANOVA, I.G.

Determining porosity by spontaneous polarization curves. Prikl. geofiz. no.25:192-215 '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Electric prospecting)

SKOBLIKOVA, G.I.; VINOKUROVA, A.S.

Determination of the wettability characteristic of rocks. Prikl. geofiz. no.33:176-189 '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Oil sands—Permeability)

OGLOBLIN, K.A.; SEMENOV, V.P.; SKOBLIKOVA, V.I.

Interaction of nitrosyl chloride with unsaturated hydrocarbons. Part 7: Conversion of nitrosyl chlorides of olefins to oximes of α-chloro aldehydes and $\alpha\omega$-chloro ketones brought about by the action of hydrogen chloride. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.3:888-896 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Nitrosyl chloride)
(Olefins) (Oximes)

VERESHCHAGIN, L.I., KORSHUNOV, O.P., SOBOLEVA, V.I., ALEKSANDROVA, S.L.

Furylalkynes. Part 2. Synthesis and some properties of furylacetylenic alcohols and glycols. Zhur. obs. khim. 34 no. 5:1413-1427 My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza Gubkinskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

L 52264-65 EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 ESD RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5010832 UR/0020/65/161/004/0836/0838

AUTHOR: Babitskiy, B. D.; Golenko, T. G.; Kormer, V. A.; Skoblikova, V. I.; Tinyakova, Ye. I.; Dolgoplosk, B. A. (Academician)

TITLE: Stereospecific polymerization of butadiene in the presence of catalyst systems based on π-cyclopentadienyl complexes of nickel

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 161, no. 4, 1965, 836-838

TOPIC TAGS: stereospecific polymerization, polymerization, butadiene polymerization, butadiene, pi-complex

ABSTRACT: Polymerization of dienes was studied with catalyst systems composed of π-cyclopetadienyl Ni-complexes and Lewis acids. These systems represent a new group of stereospecific polymerization catalysts as they do not contain compounds with a σ-metal-hydrocarbon bond. Benzene solutions of bis-π-cyclopentadienyl Ni-complex and π-cyclopetadienyl-π-cyclopentenyl Ni-complexes along with metal halides are effective catalysts for polymerization of butadiene. The solutions of Ni-complexes and of metal halides were prepared separately and were mixed together in an argon atmosphere. Polymerization experiments were carried out at 50°C and

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L 52264-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010832

the test duration was 17 hours. Butadiene concentration in the total solution was 2.5 mol/ℓ and concentration of metal halides was 5×10^{-3} mol/ℓ. Polymers were precipitated with HCl acidified ethyl alcohol. The yield and molecular weight of the polymers is a function of the type of Lewis acid used and the ratio between individual components of the catalyst system. A $(\pi\text{-}C_2H_5)_2Ni\text{-}TiCl_4$ catalyst system yielded a polymer containing about 90% cis-1,4 groups, 5 to 10% trans-1,4 groups, and no side vinyl groups. Highest polymer yields were obtained with a Ni:Ti ratio of 1. The polymer molecular weight was not higher than 100,000. The $(\pi\text{-}C_2H_5)_2Ni\text{-}VCl_4$ catalyst system yields polybutadiene containing up to 96% cis-1,4 groups. Maximum catalytic activity results from a Ni:V ratio of 1, the molecular weight of the polymer is 400,000 to 500,000. The catalyst based on tin-, molybdenum-, and tungsten halides yield polymers with 20 to 50% trans-1,4 groups. Depending upon reaction conditions, $(\pi\text{-}C_5H_5)_2Ni\text{-}AlX_3$ catalysts (where X is Cl or Br) yield polybutadiene of 20,000 to 50,000 molecular weight. Catalysts based on π-cyclopeta-dienyl-π-cyclopentenyl Ni-complexes perform similarly to bis-π-cyclopentadienyl based systems; both yield polybutadiene containing 92-95% cis-1,4 groups. "The authors are highly indebted to I. G. Kolokoltseva for synthesis of the bis-π-cyclopentadienyl Ni-complex." Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

Card 2/3

L 52264-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010832

2

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatelskiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S. V. Lebedeva (All-Soviet Institute of Synthetic Rubber); Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 21Dec64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GC, MT

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

Skoblin, A. P.

Skoblin, A. P. - "The Effectiveness of Organic and Mineral Fertilizers on Ordinary Chernozems in Growing Late Cabbage under Irrigation in the Ukrainian Steppe." Belorussian Order of Labor Red Banner Agricultural Academy. Gorki, 1956 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Agricultural Sciences).

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 10, 1956, pp 116-127

AUTHOR: Skoblin, A.P. 21-58-7-24/27

TITLE: Effect of Fertilizers on Cabbage Yield (Vliyaniye udobreniy na urozhay kapusty)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrains'koi RSR, 1958, Nr 7, pp 786-787 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An effect of the second introduction of fertilizers on the cabbage yield was studied by Ye.I. Nesterova [Ref 1]. In order to investigate the needs of the cabbage in nutrients during various periods of its growth and the effect of various fertilizers on its yield, the author carried out field experiments in the Dnepropetrovsk Vegetable-Potato Research Station in 1952 and 1953. Experiments showed that the best effect was obtained by applying manure together with a small dose of complete mineral fertilizer, and also by applying complete mineral fertilizer taken in an amount of $N_{90}P_{60}K_{90}$ kg per hectare.

There are 2 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

Card 1/2

Effect of Fertilizers on Cabbage Yield

21-58-7-24/27

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskaya ovoshchno-kartofel'naya issledovatel'skaya stantsiya (Dnepropetrovsk Vegetable-Potato Research Station)

PRESENTED: By Member of the AS UkrSSR, P.A. Vlasyuk

SUBMITTED: February 11, 1958

NOTE: Russian title and Russian names of individuals and institutions appearing in this article have been used in the transliteration.

1. Fertilizers--Effectiveness 2. Cabbage--Growth

Card 2/2

SHCHELIN, A. P.

"Treatment of Experimental Caseous Tuberculosis in Rabbits with Streptomycin," Uch Zap Kaf Bol, Khar'kov State Medical Inst, Khar'kov, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 1, Sep 54)

SO: Sum 432, 24 Mar 55

SKOBLIN, A.P., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Case of unusual congenital abnormality of the foot. Ortop.travm. protez.,Moskva no.1:84-85 Ja-F '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii im. M.I.Sitenko(dir.-zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. N.P. Novachenko)

(ABNORMALITIES,
hallux varus, case report)
(HALLUX,
varus, case report)

LOGACHEV, K.D., st.nauchn.sotr.; SKOBLIN, A.P., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.

G.I.Turner, pioneer in the application of nervosism to Russian orthopedics. Ortop.travm. i protez. no.4: 64-69 Jl-Ag '55 (MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii im. M.I.Sitenko (dir.-zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. N.P.Novachenko)

(BIOGRAPHIES,
Turner, G.I.)
(ORTHOPEDICS, history,
contribution if G.I.Turner to introduction of nervosism to orthopedics)

SKOBLIN, A.P., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

The Ukrainian M.I.Sitenko Scientific Research Institute of Orthopedics and Travmatology and its cooperation with public health agencies in treating invalids of the Second World War. Ortop.travm. i protez. no.5: 72-74 S-O '55. (MLRA 9:12)

(VETERANS
in Russia, rehabil. of invalids of World War II, work of Ukrainian scientific research institute of orthopedics & traumatol.)

(REHABILITATION
of veterans of World War II, work of Ukrainian scientific reasearch institute of orthopedics & traumatol.)

SKOBLIN, A.P., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; SOVA, P.P., zasluzhennyy vrach USSR.

Early diagnosis and therapy of congenital deformation and prevention of birth trauma. Ortop., travm. i protez. 17 no.2:31-36 Mr-Ap '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii im. M.I.Sitenko (dir. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. N.P.Novachenko) i 18-y detskoy bol'nitsy im. M.G.Zelenina.

(ABNORMALITIES,
diag., early, & ther. (Rus))
(DELIVERY, complications
birth inj., prev. (Rus))

TRUBNIKOV, V.F., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; SKOBLIN, A.P., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Transformation of local fibrous osteodystrophy into a sarcoma. Ortop., travm. i protez. 17 no.4:53-55 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii im. M.I.Sitenko (dir. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. N.P.Novachenko)

(OSTEITIS FIBROSA, compl.
famur, transformation into sarcoma)
(FEMUR, dis.
osteitis fibrosa with transformation into sarcoma)
(SARCOMA, case reports
femur, with transformation into sarcoma)

SKOBLIN, A.P., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; KOSTRIKOV, V.S., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Mechanogenesis and treatment of closed fractures of the sternum. Ortop., travm. protez. 17 no.5:40-43 S-O '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii im. M.I.Sitenko (dir. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. N.P.Novachenko.

(STERNUM, fract.
clin. aspects & ther.)

SKOBLIN, A.P., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.

Isolated ruptures of the lesser trochanter of the femur. Ortop. travm. i protez. 17 no.6:111 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii im. M. I. Sitenko (direktor - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki professor N. P. Novachenko)
(FEMUR--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

SKOBLIN, A.P., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; SUKHANOVA, N.S.

Treating fractures of the neck of the femur in children. Ortop. travm. i protez. 17 no.6:111-112 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii im. M.I.Sitenko (direktor - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki professor N.P.Novachenko)
(FEMUR--FRACTURES)

SKOBLIN, A.P., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; TRUBNIKOV, V.F., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Fibrous osteodystrophy of the vertebrae. Ortop., travm. i protez. 18 no.2:51-54 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii imeni M.I.Sitenko (dir. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. N.P.Novachenko)
(SPINE, dis.
fibrous osteodystrophy of vertebrae)

SKOBLIN, A.P., kand.med.nauk; POGREBNYAK, B.A.

Apparatus for determining the rotary motility of the shoulder (omorotatometer). Ortop.travm. i protez. 18 no.4:54-56 Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii im. M.I.Sitenko (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.P.Novachenko)

(SHOULDER
appar. for determ. of rotatory motility)
(ORTHOPEDICS, appar. and instruments
appar. for determ. of rotatory motility of shoulder)

SKOBLIN, A.P., kand.med.nauk

Professor Kh.Kh.Salomon's works on traumatology and orthopedics. Ortop.travm. i protez. 18 no.6:39-42 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii im. M.I.Sitenko (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.P.Novachenko)

(ORTHOPEDICS
contribution of Kh.Kh.Salomon)
(BIOGRAPHIES,
Salomon, Kh.Kh.)

SKOBLIN, A.P., kand.med.nauk, DYSKIN, V.P., kand.med.nauk, BLANK, V.M. GULYAYEVA, Ye.A.

Use of curarelike agents in traumatology; preliminary report. Ortop.travm. i protez. 19 no.3:63-66 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz kafedry khirurgicheskikh bolezney (zav. - zaslyzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. G.M. Gurevich) Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta (dir. - dots. G.S. Voronyanskiy) na baze 17-y bol'nitsy g. Khar'kova (glavnyy vrach - zaslyzhennyy vrach USSR A.M.Lomonosov) i Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR porf. N.P. Novachenko.

(WOUNDS AND INJURIES, surg.
anesth. with curare-like agents (Rus))
(CURARE, ther. use
posttraum. surg. (Rus))
(FRACTURES, surgery
musc. relaxant ther. in (Rus))
(MUSCLE RELAXANT, ther. use.
fract., in surg. (Rus))

SKOBLIN, A.P., kand.med.nauk, POLIVODA, N.A.

Twelfth International Congress on Medicine in Sports. Ortop. travm. i protez. 19 no.5:94-97 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii imeni M.I. Sitenko (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.P. Novachenko).
(SPORTS--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

SKOBLIN, A.P., kand. med. nauk; PRIKHOD'[redacted] A.K., dotsent

Surgical treatment of patients with tuberculosis of the shoulder joint. Rudy Ukr. nauch.-issl. inst. ortop. i travm. no.15: 271-278 '59 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii imeni prof. M.I.Sitenko (dir.-chlen korrespondent AMN SSSR, prof. N.P.Novachenko).

SKOBLIN, A.P., kand.med.nauk; POGREBNYAK, B.A.

Apparatus for determining the rotary motion and strength of the hip joint. Ortop.travm. i protez. 20 no.2:44-47 F '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii im. M.I. Sitenko (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.P. Novachenko).
(HIP, physiol.
rotary motion & strength of joint rotators, appar. for determ. (Rus))

NOVACHENKO, N.P., prof.; KORZH, A.A., dotsent; SKOBLIN, A.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik (Khar'kov)

Basic principles in the treatment of traumatic dislocations. Ortop.travm. i protez. 20 no.7:3-16 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Novachenko).
(DISLOCATIONS ther.)

SKOBLIN, A.P., kand.med.nauk (Khar'kov)

"Methods for accelerating the healing of fractures" by G.V. Golovin. Reviewed by A.P. Skoblin. Ortop.,travm.i protez. 20 no.12:61-64 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

(FRACTURES) (GOLOVIN, G.V.)

NOVACHENKO, N.P., prof.; KOSTRIKOV, V.S., kand.med.nauk; SKOBLIN, A.P.

Pages from the life of Professor M.I. Sitenko; on his 75th birthday. Ortop.,travm.i protez. no.12:59-64 '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Novachenko).
(SITENKO, MIKHAIL IVANOVICH, 1885-)

SKOBLIN, A.P., kand.med.nauk

Intensity of the absorption of radioactive calcium by bone tissue in cases of auto-osteoplasty. Ortrop.travm.i protez. 21 no.3:25-31 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii imeni M.I.Sitenko (dir.-chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.P.Novachenko).
(CALCIUM--ISOTOPES) (BONE GRAFTING)

SKOBLIN, A.P.

Studies of phosphorus metabolism in bone autoplasty by means of radioactive isotopes; experimental studies. Ortop.travm.i protez. 21 no.6:56-62 Je '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(BONE GRAFTING) (PHOSPHORUS METABOLISM)

SKOBLIN, A. P., Dr. Med. Sci., — (diss) "Characteristics of certain aspects of mineral metabolism during bone autoplasty in experimentation," Kharkov, 1961, 28 pp, (Kharkov State Medical Institute), 200 copies (KL*Supp 9-61, 187)

SKOBLIN, Aleksey Petrovich; MOS'KIN, Vladimir Yakovlevich; SIVASH, K.K., red.; ZUYEVA, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Care of accident and orthopedic patients] Ukhod za travmatologicheskimi i ortopedicheskimi bol'nymi. Moskva, Medgiz, 1961. 90 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Orthopedic nursing) (Traumatism)

SKOBLIN, A.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Dynamics of the content of some trace elements in different parts of bone tissue in bone autoplasty. Ortop.travm.i protez. no.6:46-54 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii im. M.I. Sitenko (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.P. Novachenko).
(BONE GRAFTING) (TRACE ELEMENTS)

SKOBLIN, A.P., kand.med.nauk

Copper content of various segments of the bone system in bone autoplasty. Vest.khir. no.8:59-63 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii im. M.I. Sitenko (dir. - prof. N.P. Novachenko).
(BONES--TRANSPLANTATION) (COPPER IN THE BODY)

SKOBLIN, A.P., kand.med.nauk; MOS'KIN, V.Ya., kand.med.nauk

Care of patients with traumata. Med. sestra 21 no.1:29-38 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii imeni prof. M.I. Sitenko, Khar'kov.
(NURSING) (TRAUMATISM)

SKOBLIN, A. P.; MOS'KIN, V. Ya. (Khar'kov)

Care of patients with the sequelae of poliomyelitis. Fel'd. i akush. 27 no.6:15-18 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(POLIOMYELITIS)

SKOBLIN, A.P.; MOS'KIN, V.Ya. (Khar'kov)

Care of patients with congenital deformities. Fel'd.i akush. 27 no.7:44-50 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(DEFORMITIES) (ORTHOPEDIC NURSING)

BELOUS, A.M.; SKOBLIN, A.P.

Silicon content in bone callus in experimental fractures. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 53 no.5:72-75 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii imeni prof. M.I. Sitenko (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.P. Novachenko), Khar'kov. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Parinym.
(FRACTURES) (SILICON IN THE BODY)
(CALLUS)

SKOBLIN, A.F., doktor med. nauk, referent, BELOUS, A.M., kand.med.nauk

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SKOBLIN, A.P., doktor med. nauk, referent; BELOUS, A.M., kand. med. nauk, referent

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[illegible], A. [illegible], doktor med. nauk; [illegible]

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SKOBLIN, A.P., doktor med. nauk; BELOUS, A.M., kand. med. nauk

Report on the activity of the societies of traumatologists and orthopedists for November and December 1964. Ortop., travm. i protez. 25 no.4:78-86 Ap '64 (MIRA 18:1)

SKOBLIN, A.P., doktor. med. nauk, referent; BELOUS, A.M., kand. med. nauk, referent

Report on the activity of the societies of traumatologists and orthopedists for October, 1963. Ortop., travm. i protez. 25 no.1:87-93 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:9)

SKOBELIN, A.P., doktor med.nauk; EFLOUS, A.M., kand.med.nauk

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SKOBLIN, [illegible]

Report on the work of the Societies of Traumatologists and Orthopedists for September-October, 1964. Ortop., travm. i protez. 26 no.2:87-91 F '65. (MIRA 18:5)

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Title: Hydraulic engines. (Gidravlicheskie dvigateli.) 83 p.

City: Moscow
Publisher:
~~Publication~~: State Printing House of Agricultrual Literature

Date: 1950

Available: Library of Congress

Source: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 8, Page 537